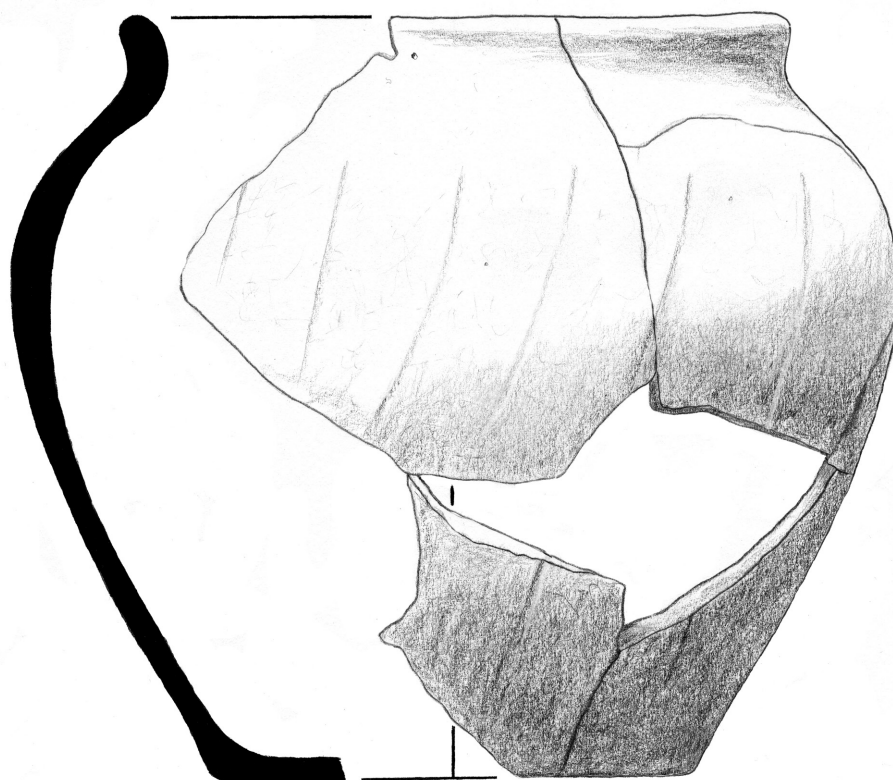


Beaker, Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery from Denmead, Hampshire

Pottery from the burnt mound and
enclosure



by
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Technical report 15

Beaker, Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery from Denmead, Hampshire
by Mike Seager Thomas
(text commissioned by Archaeology South-East)

A Beaker and an assemblage of mixed Middle and Late Iron Age pottery from Forest Road, Denmead, Hants

by Mike Seager Thomas

1 Introduction/Summary

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Forest Road, Denmead, comprises 1657 sherds weighing approximately 13 kilograms. Three period groups are definitely represented within it, Early Bronze Age (EBA), concentrated on Area 3, and comprising sherds from a fingertip impressed Beaker and a handful of typologically undiagnostic sherds in ?Late Neolithic/Beaker type fabrics; Middle Iron Age (MIA), sparsely present in Areas 1 and 3, but common in Area 2, divisible into an 'earlier' group comprising undecorated saucepan pottery, and a 'later' group comprising a single lightly decorated saucepan pot, bi-conical jars and a heavily decorated jar with an S-shaped profile; and Late Iron Age (LIA), present in and comprising the largest fraction of the pottery assemblages from all three areas and represented by forms associated with the so-called Southern Atrebatic style and a cordoned vessel ultimately inspired by a wheel-thrown analogue of continental origin. The fabrics of these, respectively, flint and grog-tempered (Beaker), fine and medium flint-tempered and sandy (MIA) and medium to coarse flint-tempered and sandy (LIA), are all characteristic of East Hampshire/West Sussex sites.

With the exception of the Beaker sherds, which are in very poor condition, the sherds comprising the assemblage are in good condition, and it seems unlikely that the sediments of which they formed a part had been significantly re-worked. Certainly they provide a reliable indicator of the date and of some of the activities that occurred in the area in prehistory, and many undoubtedly provide a reliable indicator of the date of the features or sediments that yielded them. This may also be the case with the Beaker sherds, which appear to have been chemically rather than physically weathered.

Research into the prehistoric pottery of the region is advanced by the Denmead assemblage in three ways. The first relates to the nature of pottery fabrics during the first millennium BC. Within East Hampshire and West Sussex there is a significant overlap between those belonging to different pottery traditions. The present assemblage, which incorporates a large number of chronologically diagnostic 'feature' sherds, helps resolve locally which fabrics and — more importantly — which groups of fabrics can be expected of which first millennium BC

traditions. The second relates to the use of different fabric types during the Late Iron Age, for there is reason to believe that during the period at Denmead a particular fabric was reserved for funerary use. The last relates to pottery deposition. The region has, in recent years, produced a number of mixed saucepan pot/Southern Atrebatian assemblages (Oving, Shopwyke, North Bersted). This has led to suggestions that, for a period, the two existed concurrently. It is clear at Denmead however that MIA pottery was re-deposited on top of LIA pottery. This suggests, firstly, the existence of a MIA midden (the source of the re-deposited pottery), and secondly a mechanism by which saucepan pottery and Southern Atrebatian pottery could have become mixed on sites in the region.

2 The Beaker Pottery

The site yielded 13 Beaker sherds, all but two of them belonging to a single upright-rimmed Beaker, in a characteristic Beaker grog and flint-tempered fabric (fabric *GF*) (Table 1). This was decorated with horizontal rows of both upright and obliquely orientated fingertip impressions (fig 1.1). The sherds were caked with limonite or bog iron and heavy

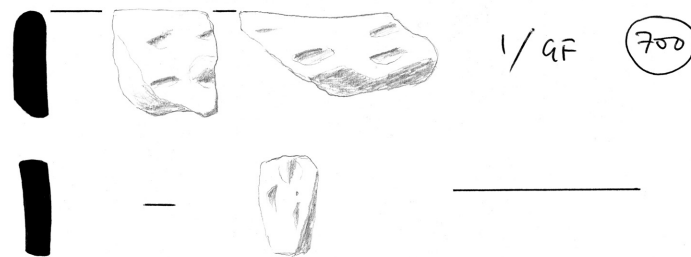


Fig. 1: rusticated Beaker from Denmead. *Scale 5cm*

weathering, which reached deep into the fingertip impressions, was probably chemical rather than physical in nature. At c. 17cm in diameter (i.e. of above average size for a Beaker) it was not an obvious choice for use in a burial role (*vide* Case 1995, 56) and there is every reason to assume that it was chronologically and functionally associated with the burnt mound from which it was recovered. Owing to its incompleteness and lack of ceramic associations, it is not possible to categorize this vessel except to say that the fingertip motif employed in its decoration is recurrent in at least two typological groupings focused on southern Britain (Case 1993, 260–5). Radiocarbon dates on these two groupings are rare, but since a British Museum dating programme all Beakers have been thought to fall within a period between a few centuries either side

Fabric code	Texture			Inclusions	Sherd thickness (mm)	Vessel nos.	Other characteristics
CMF1	coarse	medium		Moderate (10–15%) medium sand-sized to very small pebble-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable coarse quartz sand.	6–9	15	
CMF2				Sparse to moderate (7–15%) medium sand-sized to very small pebble-sized burnt flint. Rare (<1%) Fe-oxide nodules.	6–9	16	Incorporates a minority group of sparsely flint tempered sherds with a major but unquantifiable fraction of very fine quartz sand.
MF1				Moderate to common (10–20%) medium to coarse sand sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable quartz sand.	5–10, 9–20	2–5, 7–9, 11–13*	Usually has unoxidized (dark grey) core. Thicker sherds marked * are thought to be of LIA date.
MFC				Moderate (c. 10%) medium to coarse sand sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable quartz sand. Sparse (3–5%) voids with circular section usually less than 1mm across.	5–10	22	
C				Sparse to moderate (7–15%) voids with circular section c. 1mm across. Major but unquantifiable fraction of very fine quartz sand.	5–7		Rare.
MF2				Sparse (5–7%) medium to coarse sand-sized burnt flint.	7–9	6	Frequently has an oxidized (red) core. A very fragmentary cordoned vessel similar in form to those from Hengistbury Head (unillustrated) is slightly sandier than the definitely MIA examples of the fabric from the site.
MFQ				Sparse (3–5%) medium to coarse sand-sized burnt flint with a major but unquantifiable fraction of medium quartz sand.	c. 7		Small sandy sherds may be indistinguishable from fabrics Q1 and Q2.
GF				Rare (1%) medium sand-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable sand-sized grog.	6–9	1	Rare.
Q1				Common (20%) medium quartz sand.	c. 5	18	
FMF1			fine	Moderate to common (10–25%) medium sand-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable quartz sand.	5–7	14	
FMF2				Rare (2%) medium sand-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable quartz sand.		17	
Q2				Major but unquantifiable fraction of medium quartz sand.	5–8	10, 19, 20	
Q3				Major but unquantifiable fraction of fine to medium quartz sand.	3–7	21, 23	Rare. An unillustrated foot ring base comes from 337.

Table 1: Denmead pottery fabrics.

of 2000 Cal BC — irrespective of form (Kinnes *et al* 1991). Of the three remaining sherds, two are in the same grog and flint-tempered fabric as vessel 1 (unparalleled on the site during any other period) and need not detain us further. The other is in a medium to coarse flint-tempered fabric (fabric *MCF3*) superficially similar to and originally recorded as LIA fabric *MCF2* (Table 1). The principal difference between this and the later fabric is that it is less well fired and flaky. Such flakiness, caused prior to firing when the walls of a vessel were thinned by beating, is a common characteristic of Neolithic pottery, Analogous fabrics, although less well-known than Beaker grog-tempered fabrics, comprise the coarseware component of a number of Beaker assemblages including published examples from Over Wallop (Cleal 1998, 17) and Wherwell (Nettlebank Copse) in Hampshire (Cunliffe and Poole 2000b, 53), and Belle Tout in Sussex (Bradley 1970, 340) and, given the association with fabric *GF*, it is reasonable to assign it to this period.

3 The Iron Age pottery

3.1 Middle Iron Age

The MIA pottery can be divided into an ‘earlier’ and a ‘later’ group. The ‘earlier’ group consists primarily of undecorated saucepan pots. The largest, a barrel shaped vessel with an expanded, slightly out-turned rim (not illustrated), has been burnt and it is impossible to be sure whether it was fine or coarsely finished. Two others, each with a slightly flaring profile and an out-turned rim (figures 3.4 and 4.7), are of identical medium size and, although one is burnished and one not, have a similar rough feel to them. The remaining three, one barrel-shaped with a slightly expanded, upright rim (figure 3.5), one — the smallest saucepan pot from the site — upright-sided with a simple rim (figure 3.6) and one thin, barrel-shaped, and with an out-turned rim (figure 6.14) are burnished finewares. The group was fashioned from three different fine to medium flint-tempered fabrics (*FMF1* and *MF1*, which are densely tempered, and *MF2*, which is sparsely tempered) (Table 1). In fabric *MF1*, additionally, are a small, very roughly finished convex-sided vessel and a rather larger open-mouthed convex-sided vessel with a slightly in-turned rim (figures 2.2 and 2.3).

There is no obvious group parallel for this group from the region, except perhaps from Danebury (Cunliffe 1984, 316, 320, 323), where it occurs in a range of sandy fabrics, but close individual parallels for the vessels in it occur in MIA assemblages from Wallington, where they occur in a range of similar flint-tempered fabrics (Hughes 1974) and

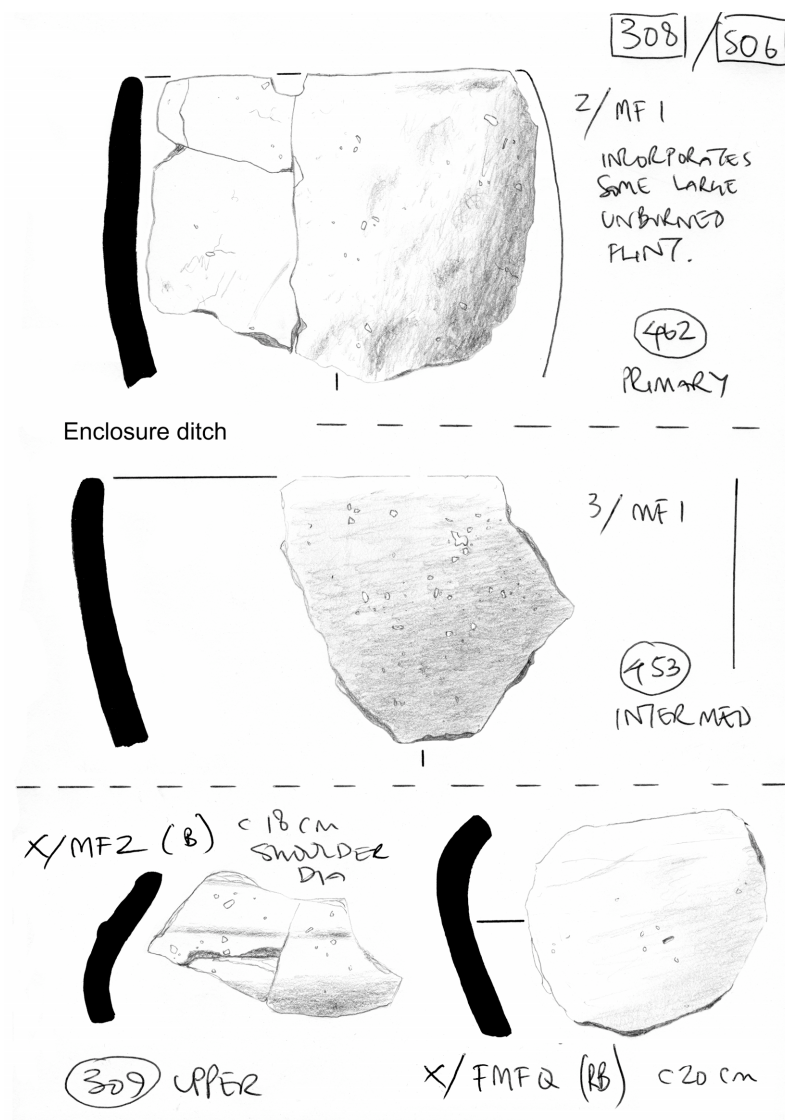


Fig. 2: (early) Middle Iron Age pottery. Scale 5cm

Stockbridge (Houghton Down), where they are mostly sandy (Cunliffe and Poole 2000c, 86–90). The 'earlier' MIA date assigned to is based on three observations. Lack of decoration within an assemblage of saucepan pottery was shown at Danebury to be diagnostic of a date early in the MIA (Cunliffe and Orton 1984) and the vast majority of saucepan pottery from Forest Road is undecorated. Additionally, fabric *FMF1* was used only for undecorated saucepan pottery while fabric *Q2*, the single new fabric associated with the 'later' MIA group, was found in a decorated form. Finally the form of the open-mouthed convex-sided vessel (figure 2.3) is typically associated with earlier (even Early Iron Age) first millennium BC pottery groups. It should be noted, however, that most of the typologically diagnostic MIA sherds from the site were either associated with or overlay LIA pottery, which means that the

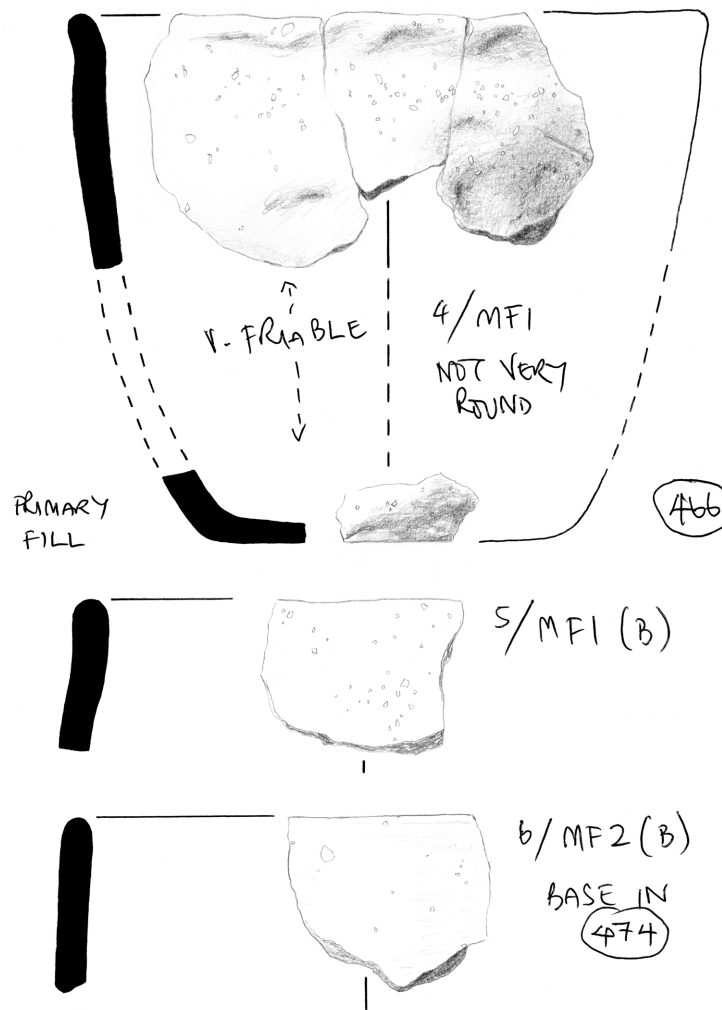


Fig. 3: Middle Iron Age pottery. Scale 5cm

division between 'earlier' and 'later' MIA pottery cannot be confirmed stratigraphically (Table 2). Moreover fabric *MF2* recurs in the LIA assemblage, albeit slightly sandier, and the closest Hampshire parallels for figure 3.6 occur in what are essentially decorated saucepan pot assemblages — it is possible, therefore, that some of these 'earlier' vessels are nothing of the sort.

The 'later' group of MIA pottery comprises a saucepan pot decorated with two horizontal burnished lines below a simple rim (figure 4.9), sherds from two bi-conical vessels, one small and one large (figures 4.8 and 4.10), and a large vessel with a S-shaped profile heavily-decorated on the shoulder with triangles formed of horizontal and oblique tooled and dot-impressed lines (figure 5.11), all of which are burnished. The saucepan pot, the smaller bi-conical vessel and the heavily decorated vessel are in fabric *MF1*, the larger bi-conical vessel in sandy fabric *Q2* (Table 1). As a group these too are difficult to parallel, but different pairs of analogous saucepan pots and bi-conical vessels occur in assemblages — all of them decorated — from Charlton (Cunliffe

1976, 43–4) and Wallington (Hughes 1974), where they occurred in flint-tempered fabrics, and Middle Wallop, where they occurred in sandy fabrics (Suddern Farm) (Cunliffe and Poole 2000a, 73). As for the heavily decorated vessel, it has no exact parallel, but similar vessels occur in association with decorated saucepan pottery in Wiltshire (e.g. Highfield: Cunliffe 1991, 569) and in Surrey (Thompson 1979). The group's 'later' MIA date derives from its decoration, the recurrent and unique association of bi-conical vessels with decorated saucepan pots in the region, and the use of fabric Q2, which is absent from the 'earlier' undecorated group but present in the LIA group.

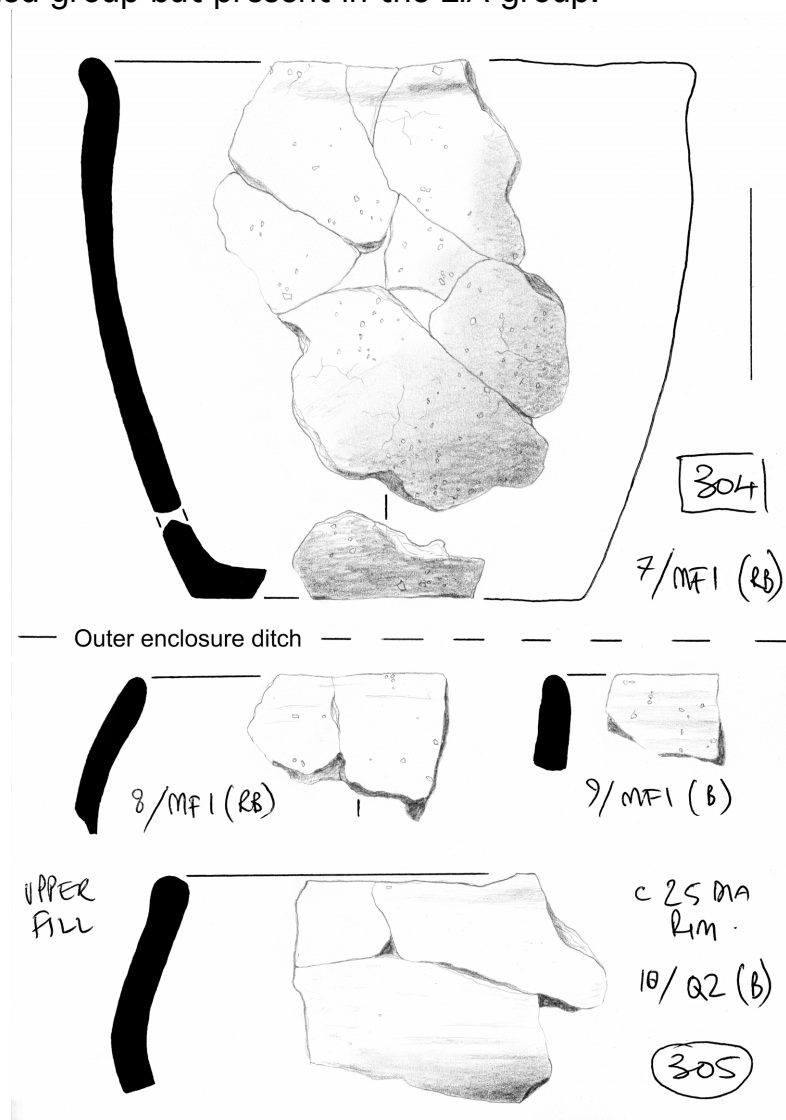


Fig. 4: Middle Iron Age pottery. Scale 5cm

3.2 Late Iron Age

With one or two exceptions the LIA group comprises a typical Southern Atrebatian assemblage, which, given the absence from it of copies of

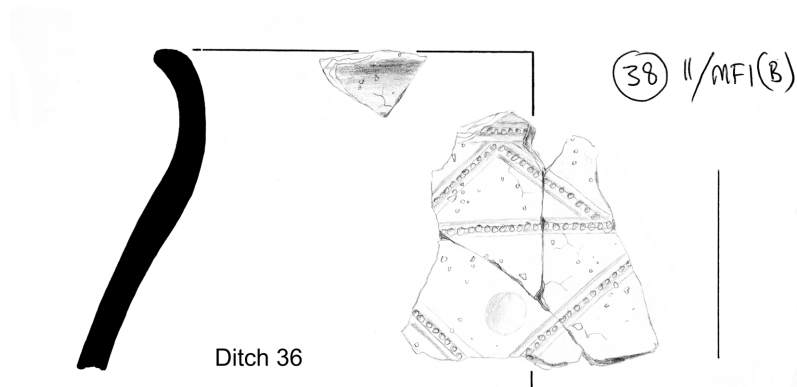


Fig. 5: (late) Middle Iron Age pottery. Scale 5cm

Gallo-Belgic platters and butt-beakers, can be placed in the first century BC (Cunliffe 1991, 151, 586). Characteristic of this tradition in the group are a necked vessel (figure 6.13), a range of small to large closed-mouthed jars with bead rims (figures 6.15, 7.16, 8.18, 8.19 and 9.23), and a small round-shouldered jar with an everted rim (figure 9.21). Also widely associated with the tradition are vertical scoring, which occurs on two of the smaller vessels (figure 6.15 and 9.21), and reticulated patterns, an example of which occurs burnished onto the lower body of a large pedestal jar (figure 8.17). The necked jar is in a thick variant of fabric *MF1* and one of the closed-mouthed jars is in fabric *Q2*, both of which occur in the MIA group. The remainder are in fabrics that are unique to the LIA group, sandy (fabrics *Q1* and *Q3*), sandy fine to medium flint-tempered (*FMF2*), medium to coarse flint-tempered (*MCF1* and *MCF2*) and 'calcareous', with or without added flint (*C* and *MFC*) (Table 1). Of these only the 'calcareous' and the two coarser flint-tempered fabrics tended — where their surfaces survived — to be burnished. Of the same approximate date [??] but not demonstrably of the same tradition are a thin-bodied, round shouldered jar with a narrow (c. 5mm) raised cordon (figure 2.X) (owing to its fragmentation, it cannot be reconstructed with confidence) in a sandy, medium flint-tempered fabric (*MF2*) that was present on site in LIA contexts only, and a necked vessel in fabric *Q2* (figure 8.20). The Southern Atrebatian types are paralleled as a group in Hampshire assemblages from Middle Wallop (Suddern Farm) (Cunliffe and Poole 2000a, 82pp), Danebury and Titchfield (Brownwich Farm) (Hughes 1973, 13, 15) and individually in West Sussex assemblages from Oving (Copse Farm) (Hamilton 1985, 223–4), Torberry (Cunliffe 1976, 21) and Westhampnett (Fitzpatrick 1997, 140). Approximate LIA parallels for the cordoned vessel are best sought either in the assemblage of imported Armorican pottery from Hengistbury Head (Cunliffe 1987, 311) or in grog-tempered Belgic pottery from the east (Thompson 1982) (see also Westhampnett: Fitzpatrick 1997, 140). As for the fabrics, with the exception of *MCF1*

and *MCF2*, which are only paralleled at Titchfield (Hughes 1973, 10), most of the foregoing sites yielded similar types — albeit in different proportions.

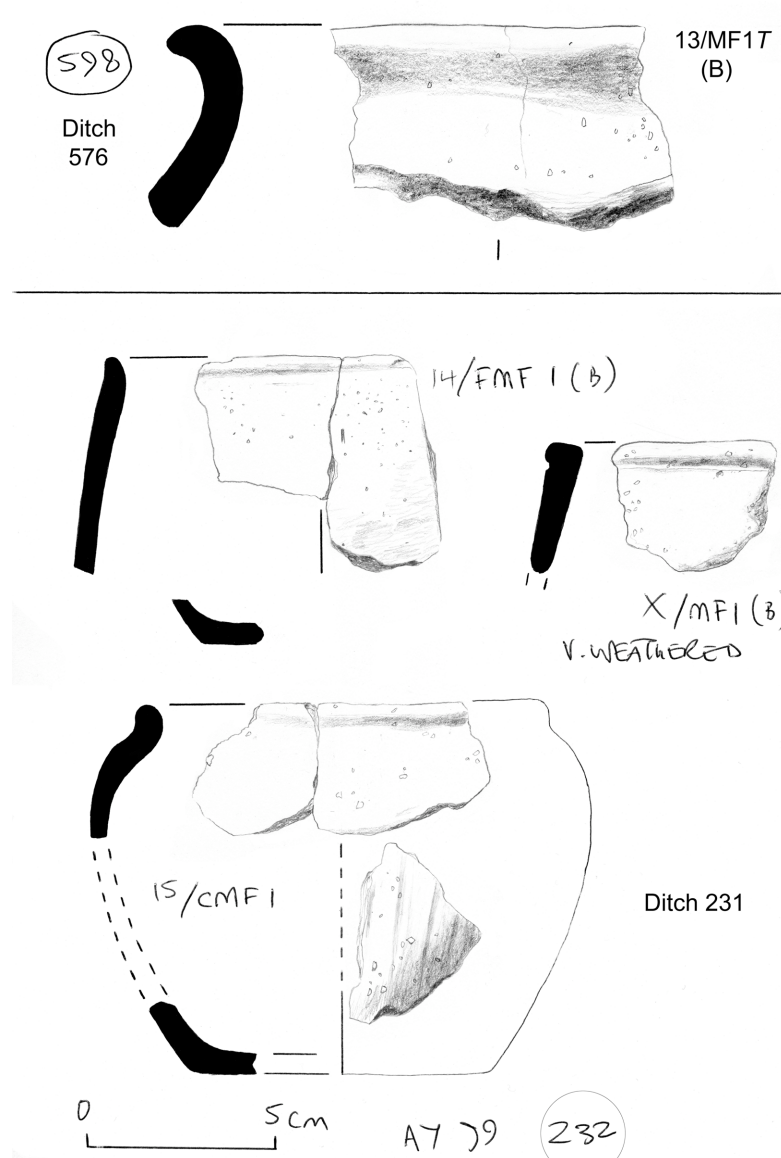


Fig. 6: Middle (14 & X) and Late Iron Age pottery

3.3 Affinities

Typologically, the 'earlier' MIA pottery is not characteristic of any particular region within the saucepan pot continuum — essentially south central England — but the 'later' MIA pottery, as is usual with such groups, can be placed precisely, analogous decorated saucepan pots being rare in Hampshire but frequent on West Sussex sites, analogous bi-conical vessels being present in Hampshire and West Sussex, and analogous decorated S-shaped vessels being more common in Wiltshire

and Surrey. The assemblage falls exactly where the site is situated geographically, between Sussex and Wessex. Essentially the same is true of the MIA fabrics as well. In both counties there are local differences between the fabric assemblages from different sites, but overall Hampshire MIA assemblages are dominated by sandy fabrics and West Sussex MIA assemblages by flint-tempered fabrics. The LIA assemblage differs only in that it includes two fabrics which in regional terms appear to be unique to the Denmead/Titchfield area.

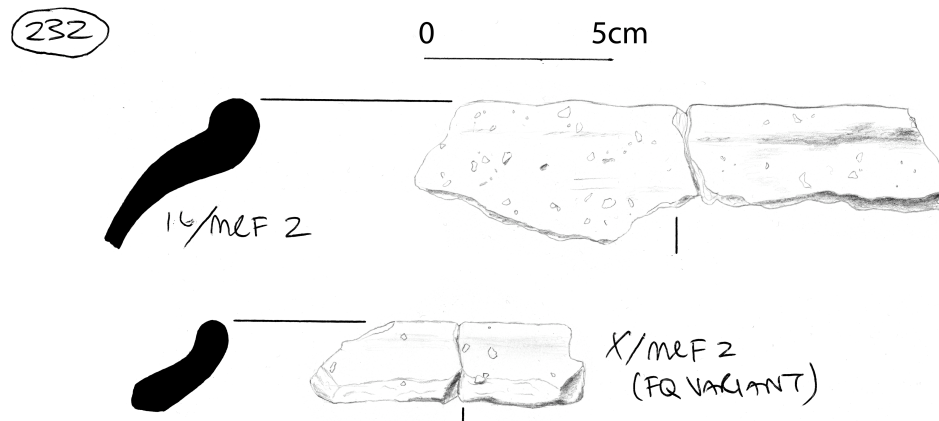


Fig. 7: Late Iron Age pottery

3.5 The distribution of Iron Age pottery

MIA pottery was present in all three excavated areas and widespread in Area 2, indicating a focus of MIA activity in the vicinity, but the bulk of it was residual in LIA features, notably the ditches comprising, associated with, and cutting the trapezoidal enclosure. Only ditch 50 can be dated to the MIA with confidence and even it belongs to the 'later' group. Amongst this residual pottery however, were some closed groups that filled segments of the ditch or occurred within it above groups of LIA pottery (e.g. contexts 474, 656, 688 etc.). This suggests that ditch must have been deliberately filled-in — otherwise these groups of pottery would have been less homogenous — and that there must have been a source of uncontaminated MIA pottery in the vicinity from which the material used to do it was obtained. Since there was no evidence of this below ground, it was presumably above ground. Most likely the LIA ditch was filled with material from a MIA midden. The implications of this are considerable, for, not only does it provide a mechanism by which MIA and LIA pottery might have become mixed, it provides an explanation for it. Considered in the context of a similar act of dumping on the Iron Age enclosure at Copse Farm, Oving, indicated by finds of conjoining sherds in different or widely spaced parts of the same feature (Hamilton 1985,

226), and the many mixed MIA/LIA pottery assemblages from the region, it would appear that deliberate backfilling of such sites was the norm.

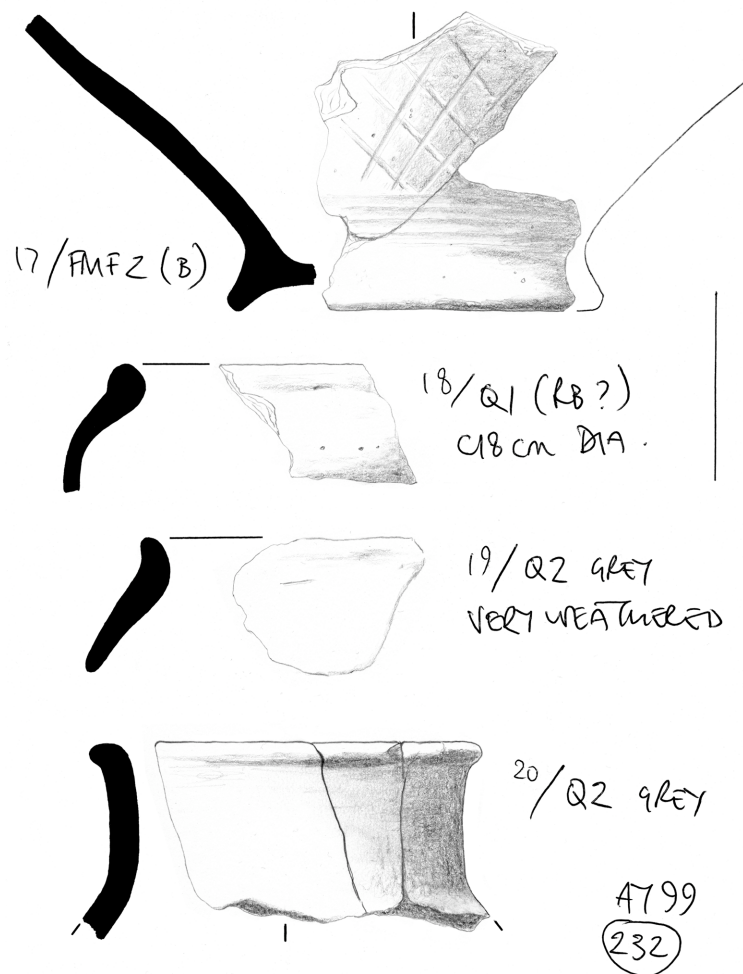


Fig. 8: Late Iron Age pottery. Scale 5cm

Less controversial is the distribution of the LIA pottery. It too was present in all three excavated areas and provides a reliable indicator of the date of pottery using activities in these areas during the Iron Age, but, unlike the MIA pottery, it also dates many of the features from which it was recovered. Most important among these are the trapezoidal enclosure, at least one of the round houses it encloses, a ditch overlying it and the 'cremation' cemetery. By a long way the feature assemblage containing the widest range of feature sherds and fabrics is that from ditch 6/231, while the adjacent cremation cemetery yielded most of the sherds in fabric *MFC* ([Appendix 2](#)). The same fabrics were present in Areas 2 and 3 but overall individual feature assemblages were much smaller, contained fewer feature sherds and were much less representative of the total range of pottery types and fabrics available in

the vicinity during the period ([Appendices 3 & 4](#)). The interior of the enclosure and its northeast side, for example, yielded coarse wares only. The size of these assemblages can perhaps be explained by the way in which the trapezoidal enclosure was filled. The sediments from which they were recovered were effectively diluted by MIA material (the proportion of MIA sherds in the from ditch 6/231 is much smaller and may have been introduced to it by a different mechanism). Assuming that the assemblages from the three areas are of the same date, however, the differing proportions of fabrics in them can only really be explained functionally, either in terms of pottery use or pottery disposal during the LIA.

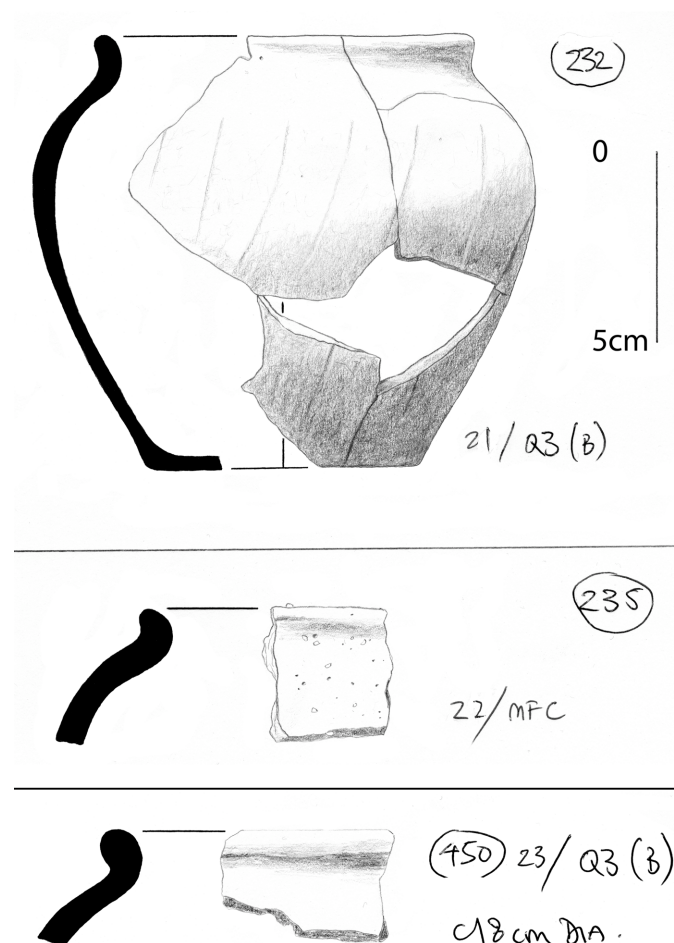


Fig. 9: Late Iron Age pottery

3.4 Pottery use during the Iron Age

Three trends which are characteristic of later Iron Age pottery from south central and southeast England — including that from Forest Road — must reflect the use to which it was put (cf. Hill 2002). The first is that the range of vessel sizes increases over time. The ‘earlier’ MIA

assemblage from Forest Road comprises mostly medium size vessels while the LIA assemblage comprises small, medium and large vessels. The second is the change in fabrics used, at Forest Road from groups of fine to medium flint-tempered wares to groups of very fine sandy to very coarse flint-tempered wares. The last is the increasing use of closed-mouthed vessels. Also of significance at Forest Road was the concentration of fabric *MFC* on Area 3's 'cremation' cemetery. The size and the open forms of many saucepan pots would have lent themselves to cooking and perhaps the serving/consumption of food and drink but it seems unlikely that they would have been used for storage. Moreover similar vessels were probably used in a variety of different roles. By contrast, LIA pots of differing size and differing fabric were probably used for different purposes. In particular the group from Forest Road would have lent itself to storage and the serving/consumption of food but not cooking (or at least not the same kind of cooking as saucepan pots). It is in this context that the finds from the cremation cemetery should be viewed. They comprised one of many specialized pottery types — indeed probably one of many specialized types of pottery storage container — in use on site during the LIA.

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Appendix 1. Catalogue of illustrated sherds

Burnt mound

1. Beaker. Upright rim and body sherds of 'rusticated' beaker, decorated with horizontal and vertical fingertip impressions. Rim diameter c. 17cm. Fabric *FG*. Very weathered – surface finish unknown. Oxidized (orange) surfaces and core. Context 700.

Enclosure ditch 308/506

2. MIA 1. Undecorated 'saucepan' pot with simple rounded rim. Rim diameter 11cm. Fabric *MF1* (incorporating very rare unburned very small pebble-sized flint). Very roughly finger-finished. Unoxidized (dark grey) surfaces and core. Context 462 (primary fill).
3. MIA 1. Open-mouthed convex-sided jar with simple flat-topped rim. Rim diameter 19cm. Fabric *MF1*. Roughly finger finished. Unoxidized to oxidized (dark grey to brown) surfaces; unoxidized (dark grey) core. Context 453 (intermediate fill).

Outer enclosure ditch 304

4. MIA 1. Undecorated 'saucepan' pot with slightly out-turned rounded rim. Rim diameter 17cm. Fabric *MF1*. Very roughly finger finished. Unoxidized to oxidized (grey to red brown) surfaces; oxidized (red brown) core. Context 466 (primary fill).
5. MIA 1. Undecorated 'saucepan' pot with slightly expanded, rounded rim. Rim diameter c. 16cm. Fabric *MF1*. Burnished exterior. Unoxidized to oxidized (dark grey to orange) exterior surface; unoxidized (dark grey) interior surface and core. Context 466 (primary fill).
6. MIA 1. Undecorated 'saucepan' pot with simple rounded rim. Rim diameter 16cm. Fabric *MF2*. Burnished exterior. Unoxidized to oxidized (dark grey to red brown) surfaces; oxidized (red brown) core. Context 466 (primary fill). Simple flat base of vessel recovered from overlying context 474.
7. MIA 1. Undecorated 'saucepan' pot with slightly out-turned, rounded rim. Rim diameter 16.5cm. Fabric *MF1*. Roughly burnished exterior. Unoxidized to oxidized (dark grey to orange) exterior surface; unoxidized (dark grey) interior surface and core. Context 304 (no fill number).

8. MIA 2. Possible bi-conical jar with simple rounded rim. Rim diameter 12cm. Fabric *MF1*. Roughly burnished. Unoxidized (dark grey) surfaces and core. Context 305 (upper fill).
9. MIA 2. 'Saucepan' pot decorated with horizontal burnished lines below a simple rounded rim. Rim diameter unknown. Fabric *MF1*. Burnished. Unoxidized (dark grey) surfaces and core. Context 305 (upper fill).
10. MIA 2. Large bi-conical jar with expanded, internally-bevelled rim. Rim diameter c. 25cm. Fabric *Q2*. Burnished exterior. Unoxidized (dark grey) surfaces; oxidized (orange) margin; unoxidized (light grey) core. Context 305 (upper fill).

Ditch 36

11. MIA 2. S-shaped jar with slightly expanded, flat-topped rim, decorated on the shoulder with triangles formed of horizontal and diagonal tooled/dot-impressed lines. Rim diameter c. 20cm. Fabric *MF1*. Burnished exterior. Unoxidized (dark grey) exterior surface; oxidized (brown) interior surface or margin; oxidized or stained (brown) core. Context 38.

Ditch 576

12. MIA 1. Large undecorated 'saucepan' pot with slightly expanded, rounded rim. Rim diameter 22cm. Fabric *MF1*. Possibly burnished. Burnt. Context 598.
13. ?LIA/ER-B. 'S' shaped jar with round topped, externally expanded rim. Rim diameter 18cm. Fabric *MF1* *. Burnished exterior. Unoxidized (dark grey) surfaces. Context 598.

Ditch 6/231

14. MIA 1. Undecorated 'saucepan' pot with slightly out-turned, rounded rim. Rim diameter 11cm. Fabric *FMF1*. Burnished. Unoxidized to oxidized (dark grey to brown) surfaces; unoxidized (grey) core. Context 232.
15. LIA. Small closed-mouthed jar with bead/upright rounded rim, decorated on lower body with rough vertical burnished lines. Rim diameter 11cm. Fabric *CMF1*. Roughly burnished. Unoxidized to oxidized (dark grey to buff) exterior surface; unoxidized (dark grey) interior surface and core. Context 232.
16. LIA. Large closed-mouthed jar with bead rim. Rim diameter 25cm. Fabric *CMF2*. Roughly finger finished. Oxidized (brown)

surfaces and core. Context 232. Sherds belonging to similar vessel from context 6 unoxidized (dark grey).

17. LIA. Lower body of jar with pedestal base, decorated with burnished lattice and horizontal burnished lines. Base diameter 10cm. Fabric *FMF2*. Burnished. Unoxidized to oxidized (dark grey to brown) surfaces; unoxidized (grey) core. Context 232.
18. LIA. Closed-mouthed jar with bead rim. Rim diameter c. 18cm. Fabric *Q1*. ?Roughly burnished. Unoxidized surfaces (dark grey) and core (light grey). Context 232.
19. LIA. Closed mouth jar with slightly out-turned rounded rim. Diameter unknown. Fabric *Q2*. Very weathered – surface finish unknown. Unoxidized (light grey) surfaces and core. Context 232.
20. LIA. Jar with near upright neck and externally-expanded flat-topped rim. Rim diameter 10.5cm. Fabric *Q2*. Weathered but probably burnished. Unoxidized (grey) exterior surface; unoxidized to oxidized (light grey to light brown) interior surfaces; oxidized/stained (brown) core. Context 232.
21. LIA. Small S-shaped jar with rounded rim, decorated with diagonal burnished/tooled lines on shoulder and lower body. Rim diameter 10cm. Fabric *Q3*. Burnished exterior, roughly finished and scored interior. Unoxidized (dark grey) exterior surface and underlying core; unoxidized (grey to dark brown) interior surface and underlying core. Context 232.

Pit 235

22. LIA. Closed-mouthed jar with slightly out-turned, rounded rim. Diameter unknown. Fabric *MFC*. Very weathered (burnt) – surface finish unknown. Unoxidized (dark grey) core. Context 235.

‘Cobbling’

23. LIA. Closed-mouthed jar with slightly out-turned, bead rim. Rim diameter c. 18cm. Fabric *Q3*. Burnished. Unoxidized (dark grey to dark brown) surfaces; oxidized (orange) margin; unoxidized (grey) core. Context 450.

Appendix 2. Pottery and feature dating in Area 1

Context		Qty	Fabric types and date range/weight in grams											TPQ	
			MIA 1												
				MIA 2											
					LIA										
Cut	Fill/ layer		FMF 1	MF1	Q2	MCF 1	MFQ	MCF 2	FMF 2	Q1	Q3	MFC	C		
N/A	260	3			10									MIA 2	
6/231	7	24	11		66	95								LIA	
	232	773	607	13	364	282	93	1388	144	21	752	5			
206	207	4								15					
210	N/A	3											7		
	211	9											12		
216	217	49										225	23		
N/A	227	1										1			
N/A	233	28				3	1	6		19	2				
234	235	12										88			
N/A	243	4										8			
N/A	252	4					20								
N/A	254	6									13	8			
N/A	258	21					30				8				
N/A	262	26		44	154					2		3			
N/A	264	2						7				1			

Table 2. Pottery and feature dating in Area 2

Context		Qty	Fabric types and date range/weight in grams													TPQ	
			EBA														
				MIA 1													
					MIA 2												
							LIA										
Cut	Fill/ layer		G	FMF 1	MF1	MF2	Q2	MCF 1	MCF 2	MF1t hick	MFQ	MFC	FMF2	Q1	Q3		
14	15	6		1	67												
30	29	6			2												
30	31	3			8												
40	51	2			10												
N/A	307	1			7												
334	335	2			9												
none	369	1			7												
388	389	3			7												
404	405	5			6												
412	N/A	2			4												
426	427	1			1												
438	439	2		39													
	451	1			7												
512	513	4			46												
	516	1	3														
554	555	8		25	23												
564	N/A	2			16												
570	571	4			11												
594	595	1		6													
628	629	6			23												
636	635	1			23												
644	N/A	2			7												
50	49	2			7		1										
	452	9			10		47										
	480	7		20	7		17										
12	13	7		5					7								
16/ 542	N/A	43			102												
	18	15							47								
	24	5		1	16	1											
	543	32			44			100*	39				12				
	545	24			335			78									
36	38	24			83				60								
52	53	33		70	23	38	20		21								
54/66	656	8		14	13												
	688	3			32												
	691	1							2								
	68	2			3												
72	73	7		3	12												
304	N/A	19			160												
	305	76			234		87	32	35		15		52				
	466	16		83	890				21								
	474	25		44	63	156											
308/ 506	309	21			90	48			19		59						
	453	14			59							291					
	462	27				192			79	496	17						
	507	5							12								
336	337	6			7										4		
372	373	2			10				7								
390	391	2			60?				60?								
400	401	10		34	9	25			8								
	450	22													46		
482	483	1							4								
510	511	3		1									4	15			
576	577	23			149	42											
	598	33				95				341							
592	593	1								47							
626	617	1								47							
	627	2			18												
	632	6			90												

Table 3. Pottery and feature dating in area 3

Context		Qty	Fabric types and date range/weight in grams								TPQ	
			EBA									
					MIA 1							
						MIA 2						
							LIA					
Cut	Fill/ layer		G	MCF 3	FMF 1	MF1	MCF 1	MF1 thick	MFQ	MFC		
662	663	1	3								EBA	
none	665	1		26								
none	700	10	41									
730	731	5			38						MIA 1	
670	671	1					6					
none	674	8				12	20					
722	723	1					5				LIA	
86	87	10			13					37		
660	661	29					235					
none	701	10							52			
714	715	11								22		



Middle Iron Age pot 11



Late Iron Age pot 21